



,

### THE

# ROYAL STANDARD

A COLLECTION OF

## PART-SONGS, GLEES AND CHORUSES,

FOR USE OF

MUSICAL CONVENTIONS, SINGING SOCIETIES, AND ELEMENTAL CLASSES,

BY

### THEODORE E. PERKINS,

AUTHOR OF

"THE SACRED LUTE," "PSALM KING," "MOUNT ZION," "STERLING GEMS," "SABBATH ANTHEMS," ETC.

### TORONTO:

COPP, CLARK & CO. 9 FRONT STREET WEST.

### PREFACE.

The work of preparing and publishing this work, was undertaken at the suggestion of a large number of music teachers in the Provinces. They believed that the want of such a book was urgent, and that the time for its issue had arrived.

The Elemental department has been prepared with great care, and has been placed, at the back part of the book, simply as a matter of taste.

The Glees, Anthems and Four Part Songs are in great variety of style, and of the various grades of difficulty. A sufficient number of church tunes and chants have been introduced, to make the two lines of Study interesting and effective.

The Teacher will find the old tunes at the end of the book, useful in bringing out the voices during the first two or three class Lessons.

Hoping the work will find acceptance, we send it out to the Public.

THEODORE E. PERKINS, EDITOR. COPP, CLARK & CO., PUBLISHERS.

### THE ROYAL STANDARD.

#### GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

as

les :he

ces







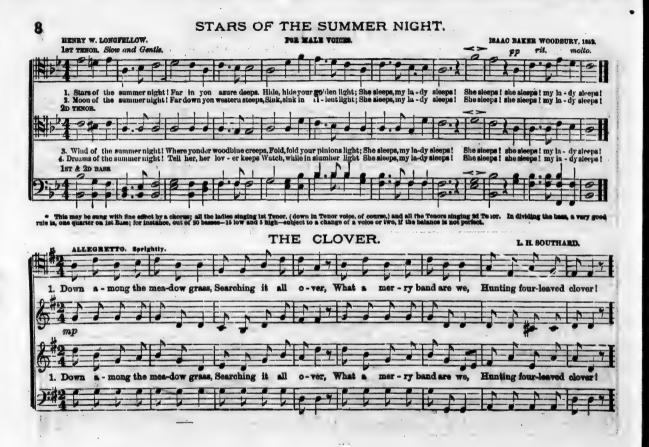
th the

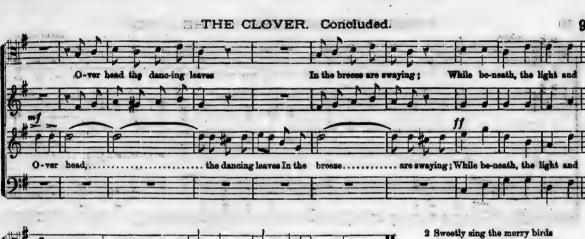
e and

ght.











leeps!

MY good

veri

- 2 Sweetly sing the merry birds
  In the branches o'er us,
  And the group beneath the shade,
  Swell the happy chorus.
  Now and then a honey-bee,
  Laden with his treasure,
  Darting from the clover blocms,
  Hums a drowy measure.
- 3 Through the dewy-scented grass,
  There's a streamlet flowing.
  And upon its mossy banks
  Meadow lilies growing.
  In among this scent and bloom,
  Gay with mirth and laughter,
  Keen black eyes are sure to find
  What they're seeking after:





GADERY.

the



er;

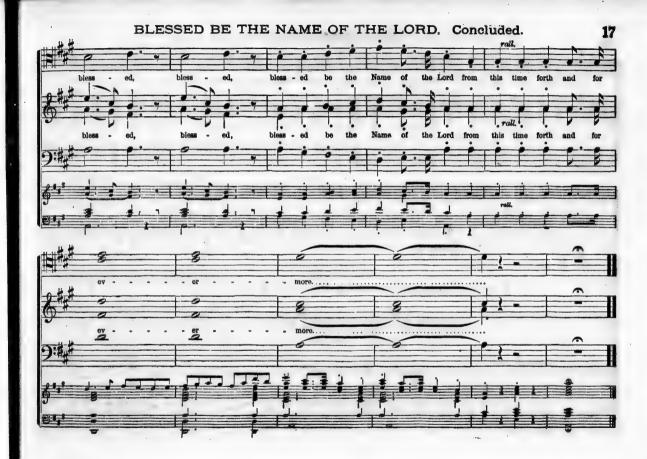


ings that





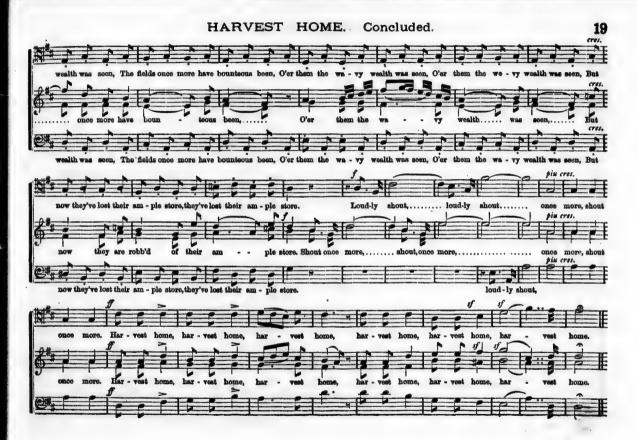




Lord,



**e** 





#### TRUST YE IN THE MIGHTY GOD. Continued.



strength,

strength.



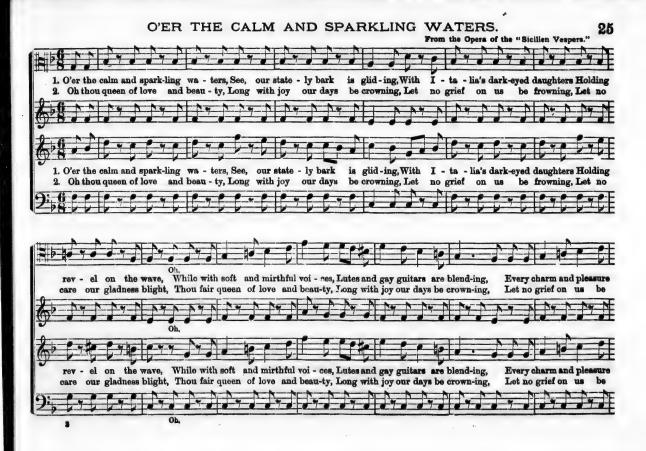
#### TRUST YE IN THE MIGHTY GOD. Concluded.



that heavenly home, Shall cheer the part-ing soul, And o'er it, mounting to the skies, The tide of rap-ture rolls.







der - ly,

ered lie

- er than

ear are the

weep.

thee.

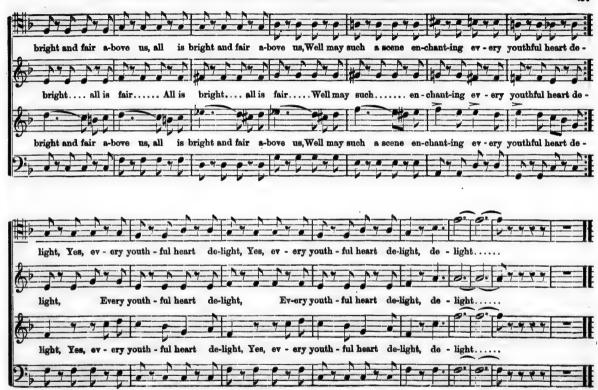


2;

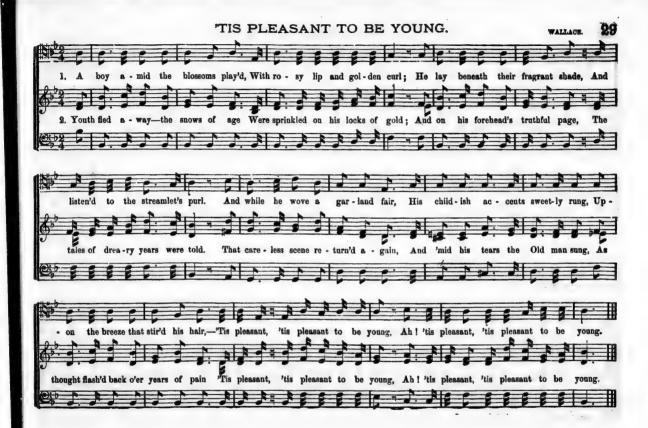
ght to

ght to

All is







3

rds song

sad-ness,

sad-ness,





KINS.

0

, 0

d?

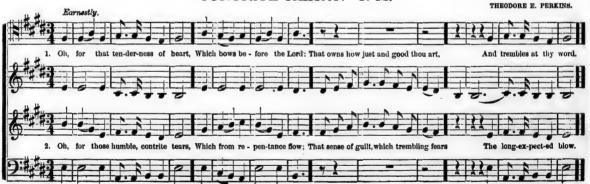
ørth.

artn.

### IF THOU, LORD, SHOULDST MARK. Concluded.









ERKINS.

hy word.

ed blow.



REDGE.

ly put

, Are From Will

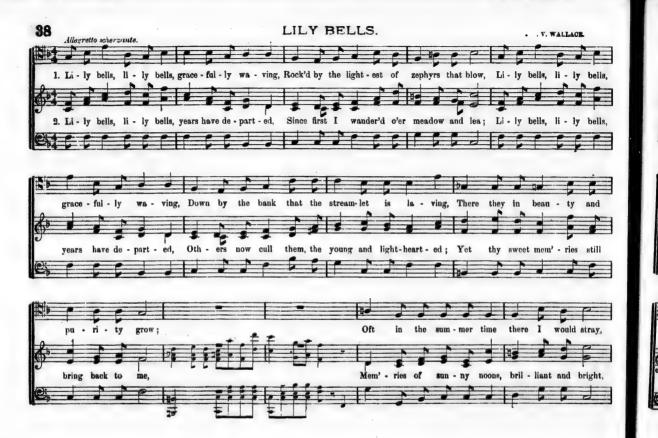








far - off



seem

still



bells,

bells,

and

s still

stray,

bright,





BBY.

will

0-

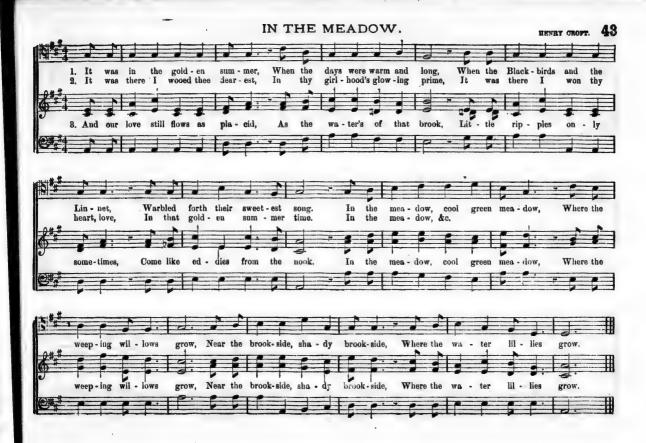




**€**##

0 # ##

####



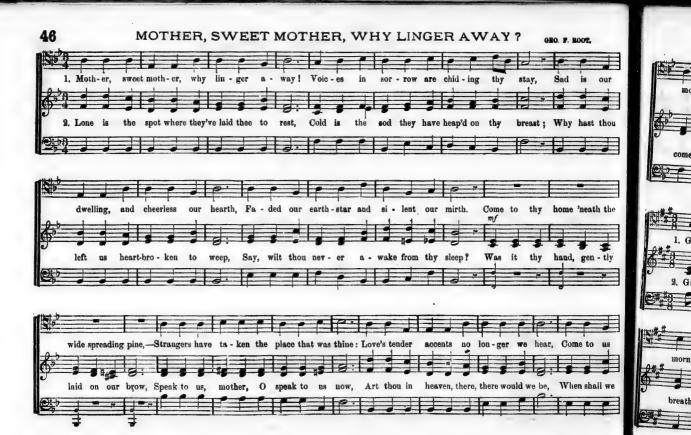


ding their

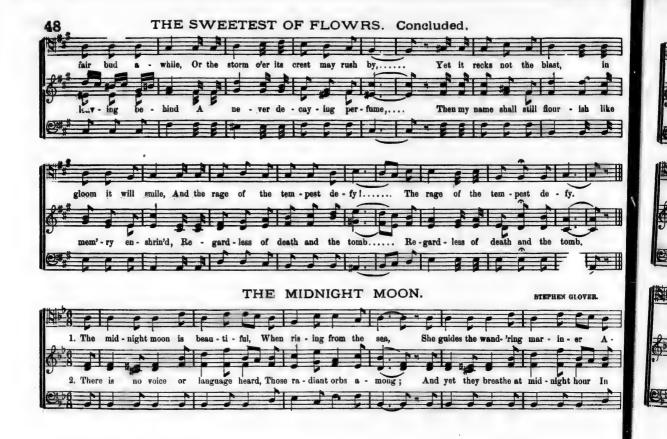
night, . . .

light;













GLOVER.

t hour In



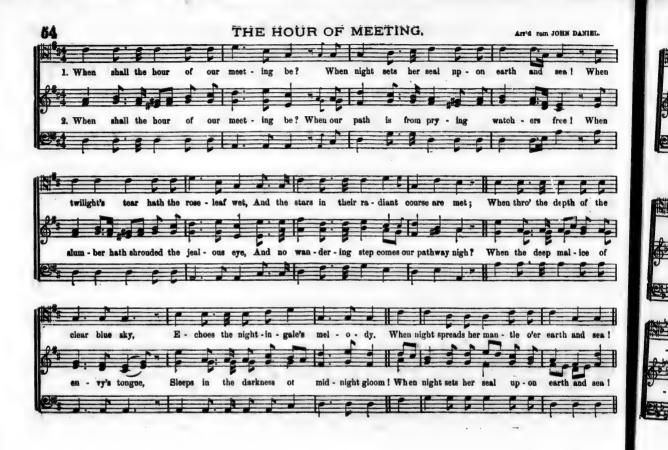


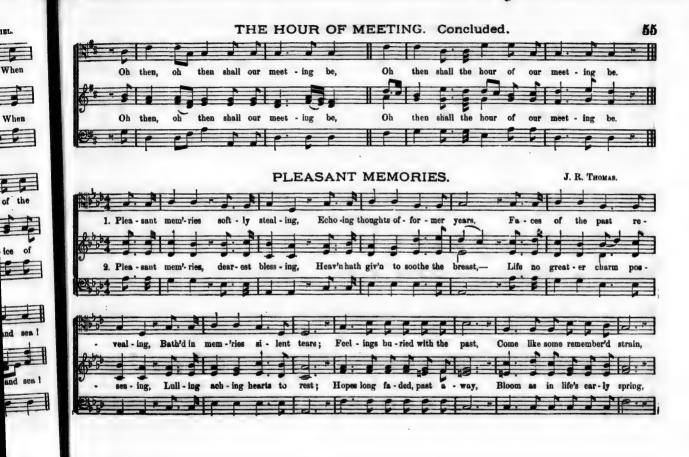


- ic's







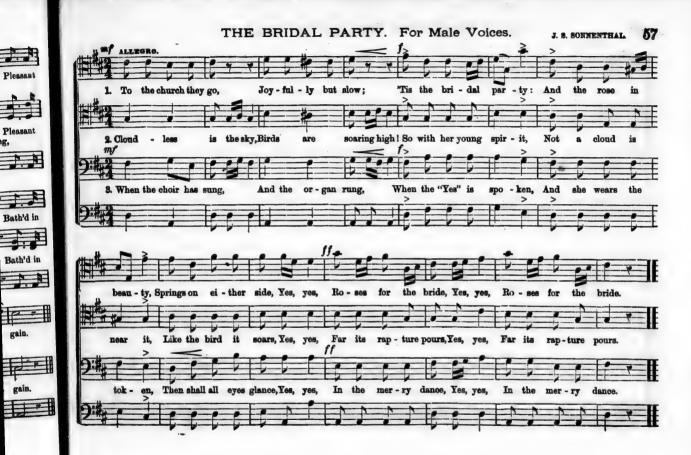


IEL.

When

When





Pleasant

Pleasant

gain.

gain.







PERTINS.

st of thy





morning.

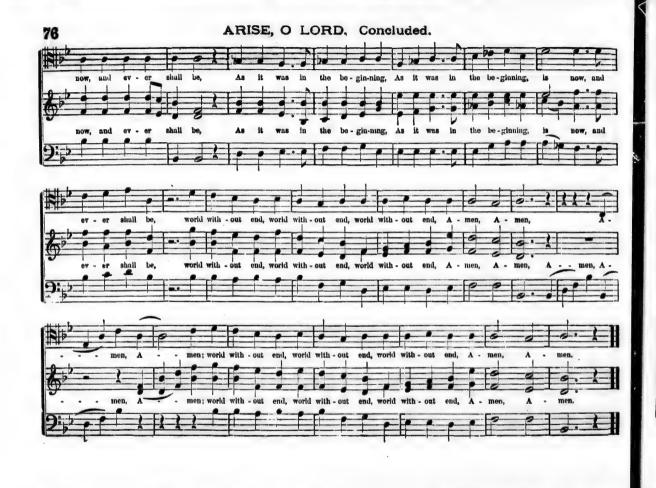
morning.

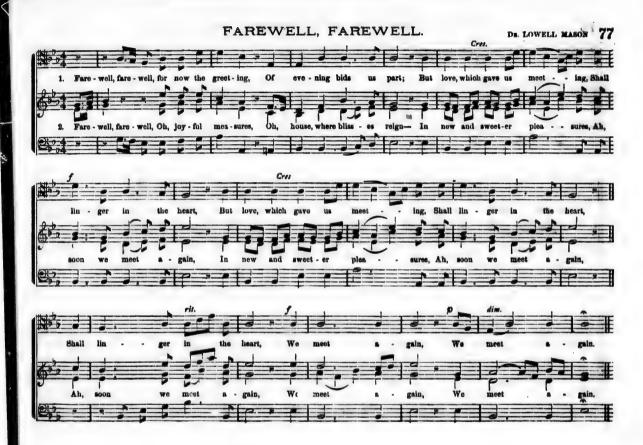




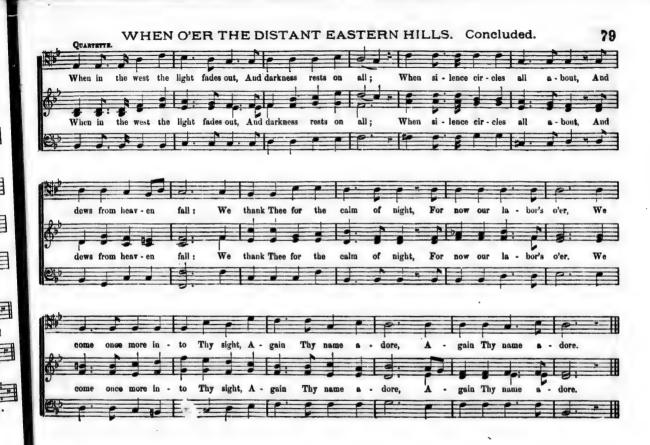
dwell

. 0









- ried



La

1. Oh

grief



WARD.

Tall

The in, Ah,

nev-er,

, nev-er,

, do.

Dev-ex.

Dev - es.



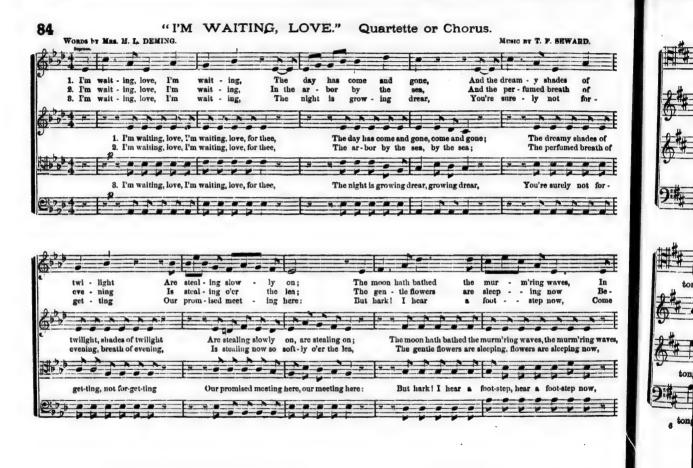
when speal



e thy

fe thy

ray'r !





ades of breath of

not for -

In Be -Come

n'ring waves, g now,

now,







twice.

twice.

p. c

D. C.



Francis

Sha -



## THE EVENING HEARTHSTONE

ET.

light

dus - ky

from life's

by the

love the





**8** 5

5<sup>b</sup>

9 5

); b

**3,** 



LVEY.

ris -

ss darkness,

es darkness,

cres.



3.



tness,

come.

come.

## SIGHING FOR THEE. Continued.













RKINS.

t in temples



Jing, Bil

jing, dale

RD.

s we go,

l-ver bright,

la la,

- a - ling,

-a - ling,





rin · er,

er - ri - ly,

ner - ri - ly,

la la.

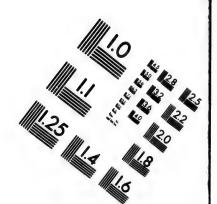
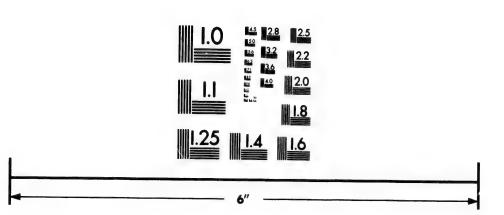


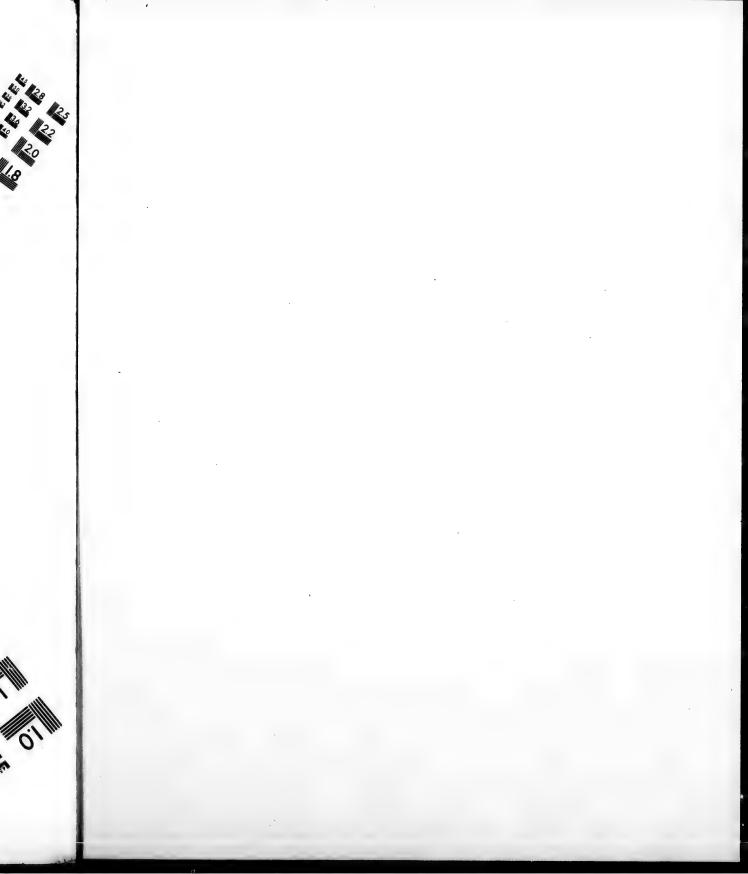
IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



STATE OF THE STATE

Photographic Sciences Corporation

23 WEST MAIN STREET WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580 (716) 872-4503 STATE OF THE STATE







(ht), With e), For

at (to beat).
(and oramp).
p (heblam'd).

## THE STARS SHINE BRIGHT.





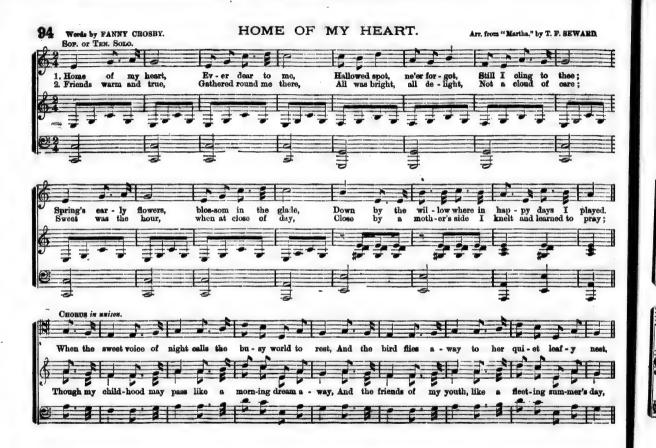
KINS.

er beam,

D. C. 1st verse.

shed to rest.

ve so dear.

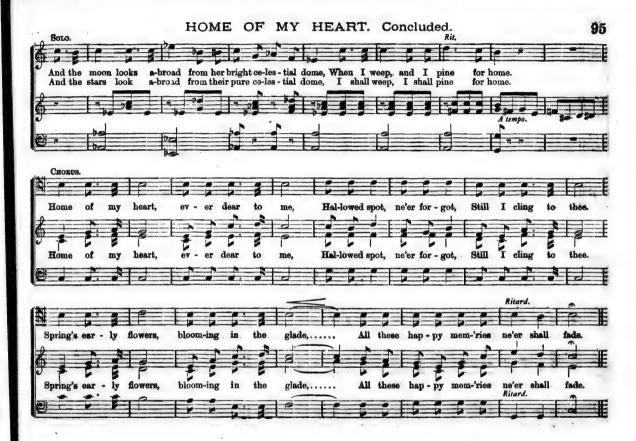


An

Hon

Spring

Spring

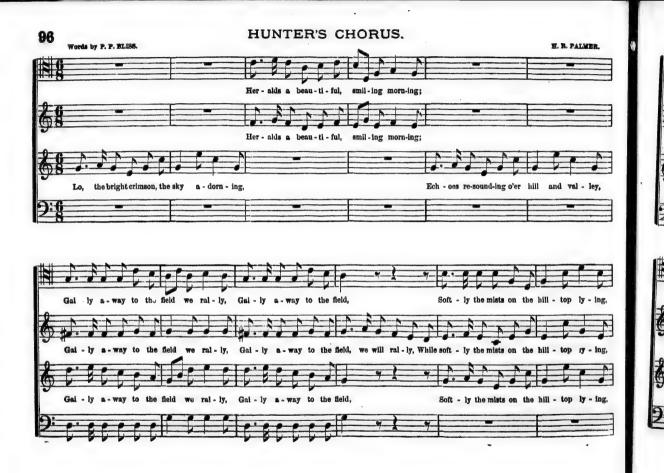


ARD

played.

nest.

ner's day,



LMEB.

al - ley,

o ly - ing,

ıy - ing,

p ly - ing,





moat





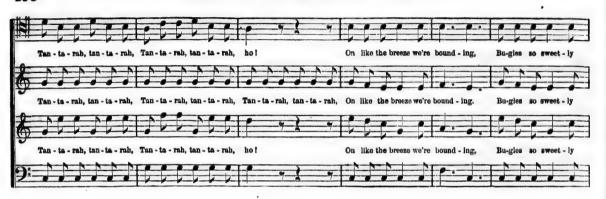


sound of

sound of

sound of

## HUNTER'S CHORUS. Concluded.







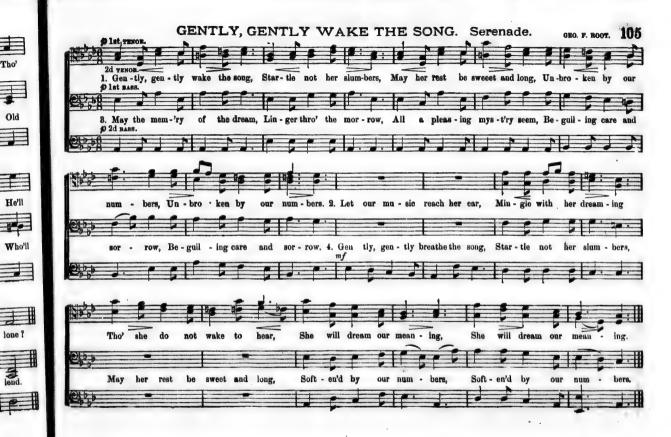




BAMOI

of





t. Tho'

Old

He'll

- lone ?

lend.

#### THE INDIAN MAID.

According to a well-known superstition, the Hindoo maiden floats her lamp upon the Ganges, and murmuring a muzical incantation, draws an augury of her destiny from the fate of the light.

HER REWTON (HOSLAND). Andante con moto. A dusky maid, with e-bon hair, Sits by the Gan-ges riv-er; With hope and fear her bosom heaves, Her parted lips they quiver. 2. For on the Gan-ges' sacred stream Her fate-ful lamp is floating, And as it flames, or as it dies Shall be her lov-er's doating. in her eye, Than that whose fit - ful shining Now thrills her soul with sudden joy, Now sets it to re - pin-ing! in the sky, Like gems on hid-den fin-gers; But eye un-used to upward gaze, On lu - rid light still lin-gers! And as



e of the light. ATTON.

er light is

sand stars are





nench'd, And

uench'd, And

's riv - er





DBURY.

down.

PERKINS.

he ground.

the rose.



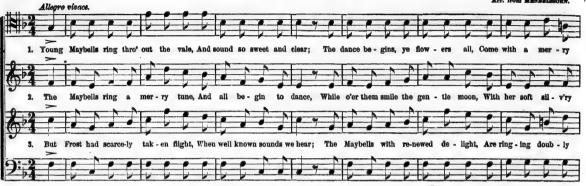


# NOW AWAY, NO LONGER STAY. Concluded.



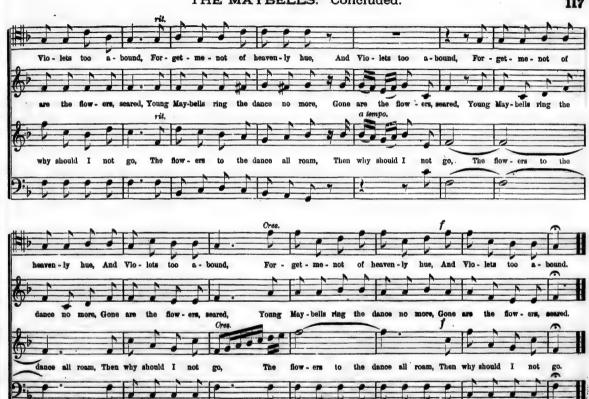


nim-bly.













RPURG. riin, 1758.)

uge and

uge and

uge and

help, a

ve - ry

ble, a

ble, a

and



11 "



fear, will

fear, will

re-fore will

fear, will

fear, will







tho' the

### GOD IS OUR REFUGE, Concluded.



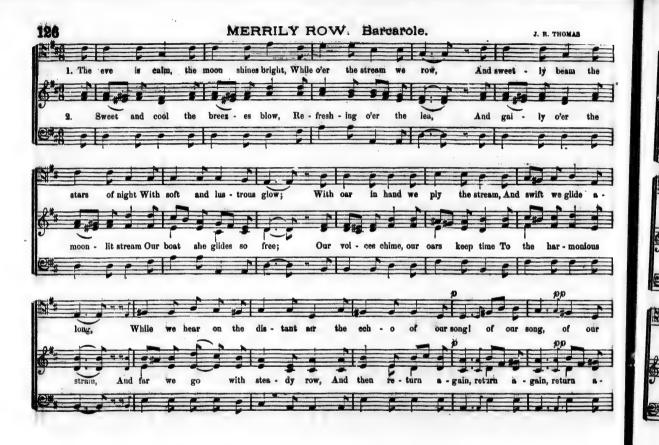


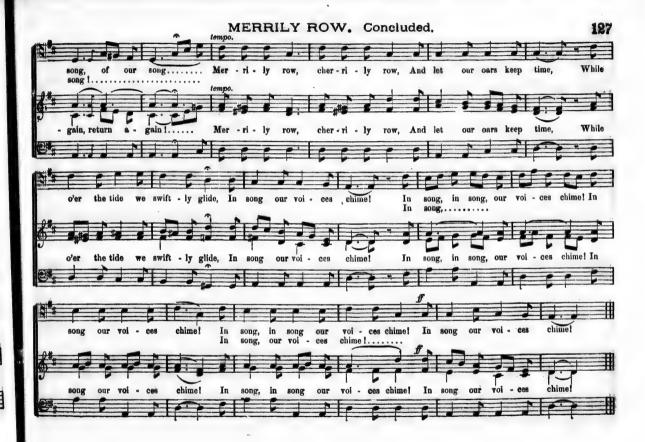


of the

..........

11511





the

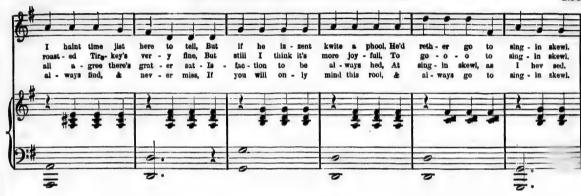
lide a -

monious

out

## THE SINGIN SKEWL.



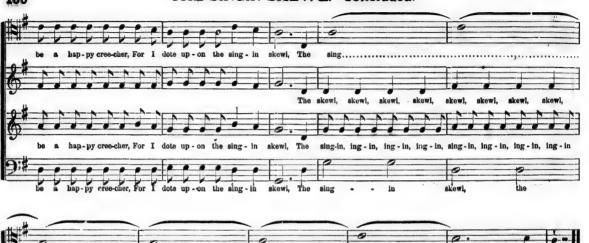


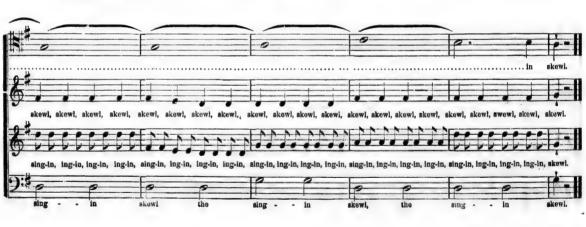


That

But You'll

#### THE SINGIN SKEWL. Concluded.





g - in, ing - in

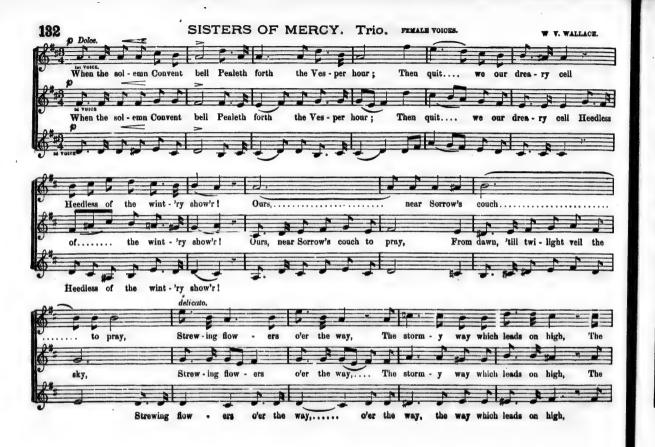
skewl.

skewl, skewl.

, ing-in, skewi.

skewl.







LLACE.

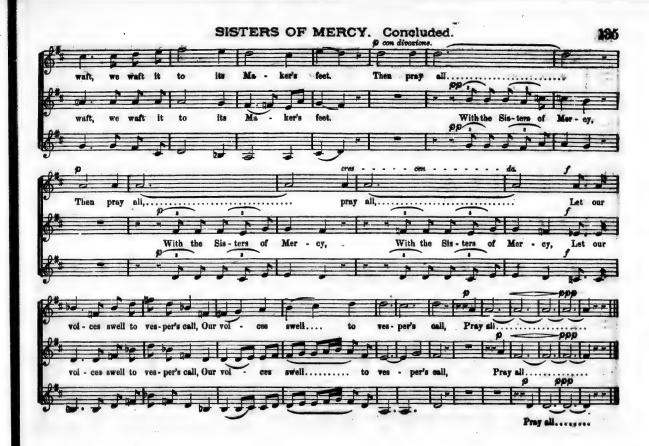
Heedless

veil the

The

The





d, Alding

ouls re-

We

We

### YOUR FACE IS IN MY DREAMS.





SCOTT.

Thro'











NOBTH.

canst heal.

art nigh.



er,

**O** 



SHOP.









事

華

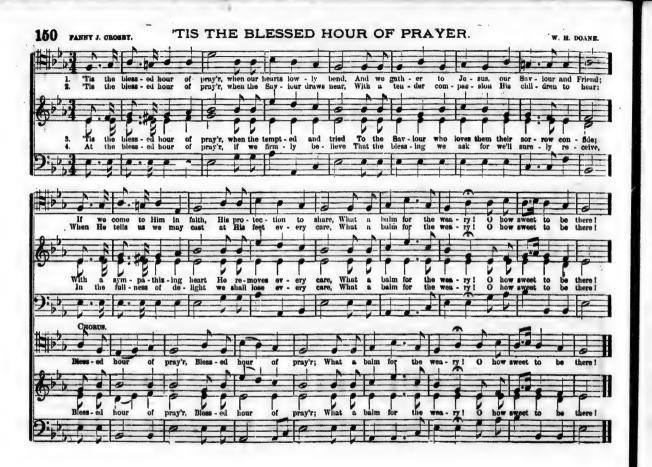
**e**p,

er,











DOANE.

Friend;

there !

there !

there!

there!

## THE CARNOVALE.



pa

##

9##

):棋

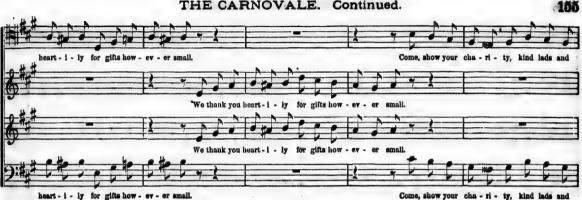


G. BOSSINI.

ing, To the





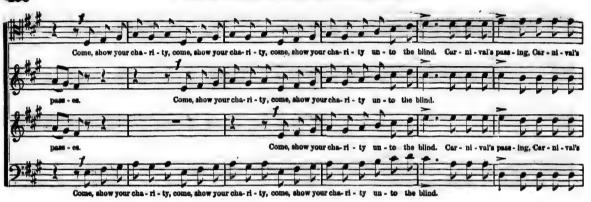




e thank you

e thank you

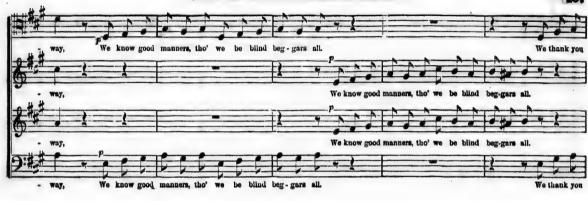
## THE CARNOVALE. Continued.







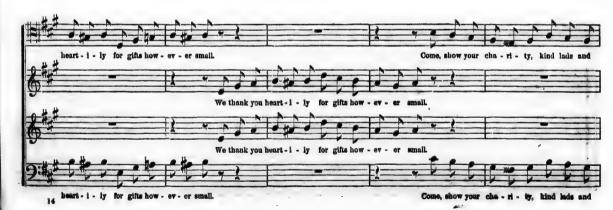




Car - ni - val's

Car - ni - val's

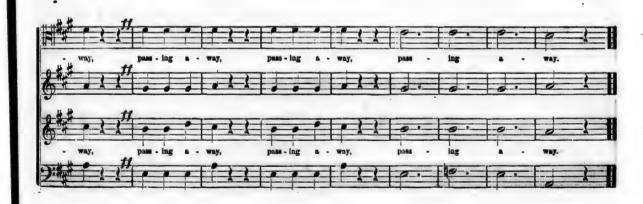
passing a .





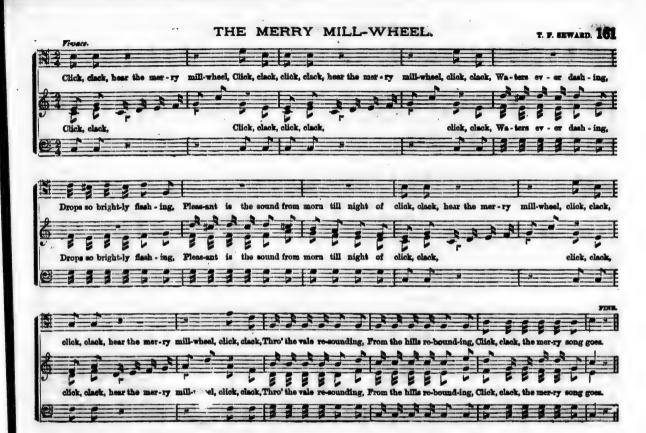






Car - ni - val's





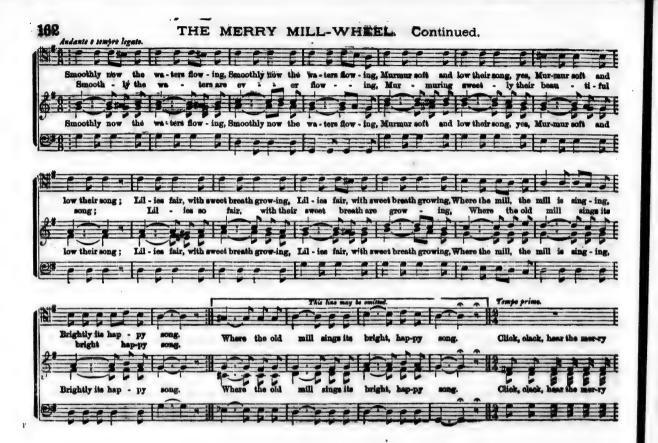
HAN.

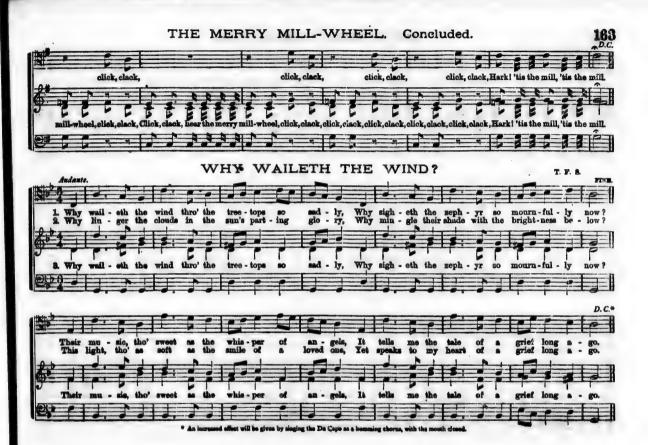
home!

home

MABON.

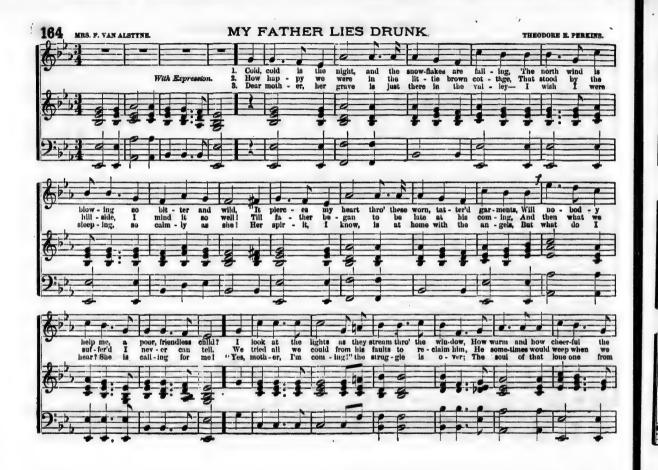
heaven. gainst us.





and ti-ful

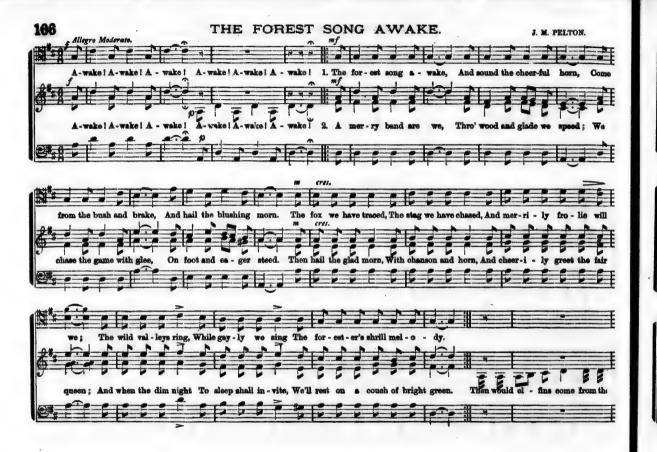
ng - ing,

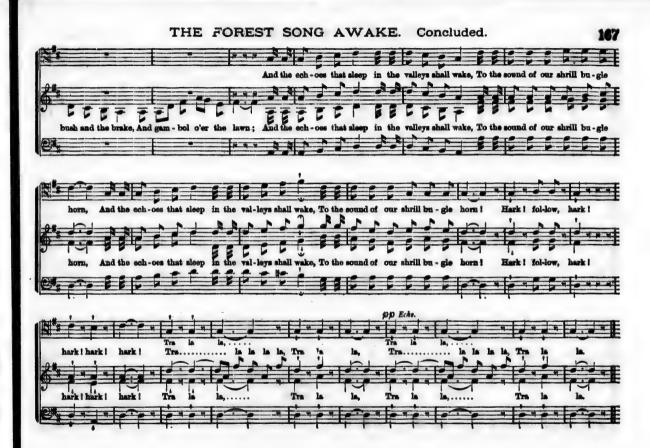




ERKINS.

ful the when we one from

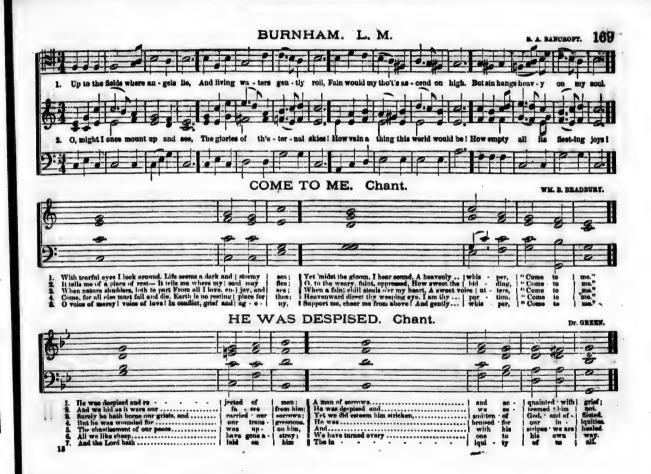




TON.

me from the



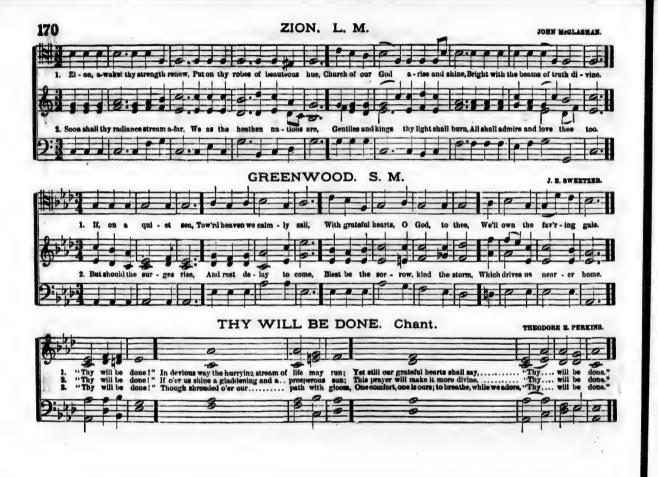


ERKDIS.

- er?

eGLASHAN.

thee.





HAY.

vine.

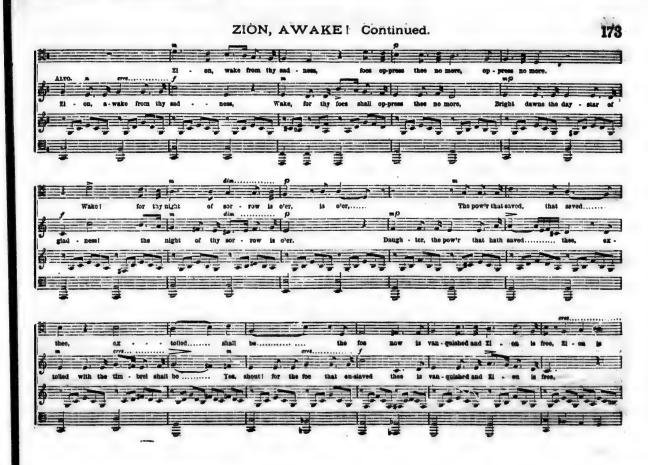
9

home.

EREINS.

done."
done."





RL COSTA. By GRQ. F. BOOT.

## ZION, AWAKE! Continued.





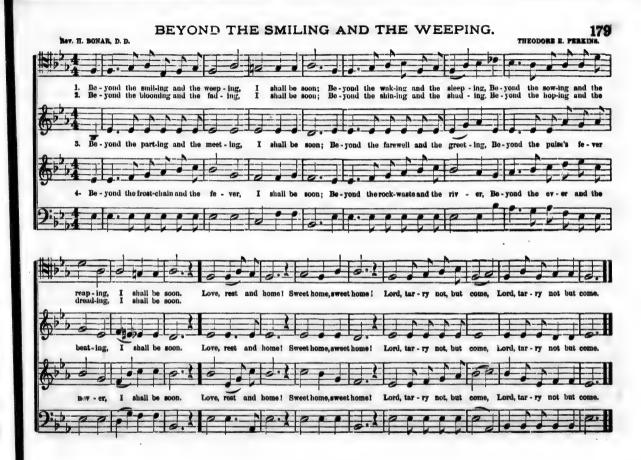


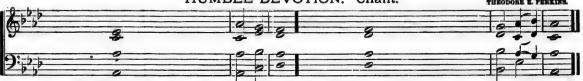




## ZION, AWAKE! Concluded.









- The Lord is merriful and gracious, slow to anger, and a | bundant in | mercy. | He will not always chide, neither will be | keep his | anger for | ev er.

  He hath not dealt with us after our sins, nor rewarded us according to | our in | iquities. | For as the heaven is high above the earth, so great is his mercy toward | them that |

reduce

ecsaio 4. 'repres

longth

three h

#### CHAPTER I.

#### Introduction.

A musical sound is called a tone.

A Tone has four essential properties: Length, Pitch, Power, Character. So we divide elementary musical instruction into four departments, named as

1. Rhuthmics, treating of the length of tones.

Melodics, treating of the pitch of tones. 8. Dynamics, treating of the power of tones.

4. Quality, treating of the character of tones.

Norm.—Quality of sound is determined by the relation of overtones to their fundamental. We may illustrate this better by comparing the tones produced by different instruments: Plano, Organ, Finite and Violin, with one another. The difference between these tones is called brasilir.

#### CHAPTER II.

#### Rhuthmics .- Notes.

2. Times are represented by characters called Noise.

S. Notes represent the length of tones, and also the order of their suc-

4. The following notes are in common use, their names indicating their representative length:

5. Silence is indicated by characters called Rests, which correspond in length, and bear the names of the notes as follows:

8. By the addition of a Det a note is made to represent a tone one-half longer than it would otherwise; thus a dotted whole note ( . ) is equal to three halves, a dotted half ( ) is equal to three quarters, etc. The dot may be used with the same effect after a rest.

7. A figure three (8) placed over or under any three equal notes

without the figure. Tones thus represented, and notes thus written, are called Triplets.

#### CHAPTER III

#### Bhythmics,—Of Measures.

8. The relative length of tones is ascertained by a supposed division of time as it passes into equal portions. These portions of time are called measures or parts of measures.

9. Measures and parts of measures are indicated, 1st, to the ear by equal counting, as one, two; one, two; 2d, to the eye by motions of the hand called Beats or Beating time.

NOTE.—In order to have the motions of the hand equal, so that the division of the measure may be accurately made, let the Class describe the motions by adding, downward best and seed to the class of t

10. There are four kinds of measures in use. One having two parts with an accent on the first part is called Double Measure; as one, two; one, two. Motions of the hand down and up.

One having three parts with an accent on the first part is called Triple Measure; as one, two, three; one, two, three. Motions of the hand, down, left, up.

\* trelter | trelter

One having four parts with an accent mainly on the first and slightly on the third part, is called Quadruple Measure; as one two, three, four see Motions of the hands down, left, right, up.

One having six parts and accented mainly on the first and slightly on the reduces the length represented by them to that of two of the same kind fourth, is called Sessupis Measure; as one, two, three, four, five, six, etc.

fully?

induers!

[moriu] comes im-

Love then?

L MASON.

ERRINE

Motions of the hand down, down (in the first the hand falling half way), left, | 19. The relative pitch of tones is represented by a character consisting of right, up, up.

11. Measures are represented to the eye by interspaces between vertical lines; the dividing lines are called Bors.

19. The end of a line of poetry or section in music or the final close is indicated by a Double Bur as in foregoing examples.

13. In the examples given a quarter-note has been taken as the standard in representing the varieties of measures, but any other note may be used,

14. Figures are used to designate the Kind as well as variety of measures written in form of a fraction, the Numerator indicating the kind of measure, and the Denominator the variety of note.



#### CHAPTER IV.

Melodics. - The Scale.

15. The Diatonic Scale consists of a regular succession of eight tones arranged with respect to their relative pitch.

16. The tones of the scale receive their names from numbers, beginning with the lowest, thus: one, two, etc.

17. The difference of pitch between any two tones is called an Interval.

18. In the regular scale there are two kinds of Intervals, large and small, called Steps and Small Steps. The intervals occurring between 3 and 4 and 7 and 8 are small steps; all the others are steps.

#### ILLUSTRATION OF THE MUSICAL LADDER.

Read from the bottom upwards.



five lines and four spaces called the Staff, and expressed thus:

20. Each line and each space is called a Degree; counting from the lowest, the staff contains nine degrees, there being five lines and four spaces.

21. When more than nine degrees are needed, lines and spaces are added, either above or below the staff; they are called Added Lines.

22. Any degree of the staff may be used for tone one; and then the others must follow in regular order.

28. The melodic succession of tones is indicated by notes written upon

#### CHAPTER V.

#### Melodics .- Absolute Pitch .- Scale Pitch and Clefs.

24. Absolute pitch, or the pitch of tones independent of scale relationship. is indicated by letters, as A, B, C, D, E, F, G.

25. In our first or model scale, C is used at one; the order of the tones being as follows: C is one, D is two, E is three. F is four, G is five, A is six. B is seven. C is eight.

Norze.—The following question is sometimes asked of the Teacher: "Why is the letter U taken in preference to A, as the name of One, in this scale, which is always presented first taken as the control of the control o



\* The syllable So (pronounced Soh) is recommended inster

26. The scale may be represented on the staff in various positions: 1st. the tone one represented as in example above by the added line below: 2d. tone one being represented by second space.



37. The letter called a Cle is used to determine the position and pitch of

and used voice

an ir occu six a are t

which

naisting of

m the lowr spaces. врасев аге nas.

a the others ritten upon

elationship.

f the tones ive, A is six,

e letter () taken ated first to the A was taken as ajor. The scale he term natural being the only use of the sharp

reason that it

sitions: 1st. below: 2d

and pitch of

and G.

28. The G clef, placed on the second line, is used for Treble and Alto. voices. The small notes represent the scale extended or repeated in part, at | which finish the clef, should be placed, one above and one below the line a higher or lower nitch. The Tenor clef is used in the body of this work as

the scale as represented on the staff. Those in most common use are F a matter of convenience, simply designating the part. It will be observed that in making the G clef, the final curl should go around the second line of the staff, which is G, giving that name to the clef. In the F or Bass clef. and frequently for Tenor voices. The F clef, placed on the fourth line, is the heavy dot with which the clef commences is always made on the fourth used for Base and (when two parts are written on the same staff) for Tenor or F line of the staff. This cief takes its name from that line. The two dots



## CHAPTER VI.

Melodics. - Chromatic Scale.

29. Between those tones of the scale which form the interval of a stepan intermediate tone may be introduced; thus, intermediate tones may occur between one and two, two and three, four and five, five and six, and cause the intervals between these tones are already small steps, and these flat (2). are the smallest practicable intervals known in the musical system.

which they occur, with the word sharp or flat placed before or after it. Thus, matic Scale.

the intermediate tone between one and two, or C and D, may be named sharp-one, or flat-two. Again, if named from C, it is C-sharp, but from D, it is D-flat. The same principle applies in naming the other intermediate tones.

31. An intermediate tone is represented by a note with a character prefixed on the same degree of the staff as the scale-tone from which it is six and seven; but not between three and four and seven and eight, be-named; if named from one, the character is a sharp (2), if from two, it is a

33. A scale, consisting of thirteen tones (eight scale-tones and five inter-30. The intermediate tones are named from the scale-tones between mediate), having twelve intervals of a small step each, is called the Chro-

#### CHROMATIO SCALE ASCENDING.

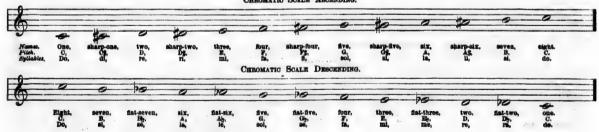
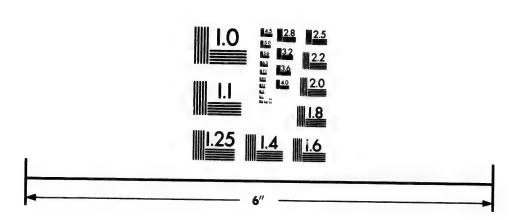


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



Photographic Sciences Corporation

23 WEST MAIN STREET WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580 (716) 872-4503

STILL ESTATE OF THE STATE OF TH



#### CHAPTER VII.

Melodics.-Minor Scale.

33. There is another Diatonic Scale, consisting of eight tones, with its intervals differently arranged, called the Minor Scale.

84. The following forms are in common use:

1. In the natural minor scale the tones are arranged as follows:

A B C D E F G A (RESULAR).

2. The harmonic minor; thus, A B C D E F G A (REGULAR).

8. The melodic minor; thus,

A B C D E F# G# A (IRREGULAR).

In connection with the melodic form ascending, the Natural minor is used in descending.

\$5. The minor scale, based upon six of the major scale, is called its Relative Minor; and the major scale, based upon three of the minor scale, is called its relative major.

NOTE.—The distinguishing feature of the Major and Minor Scale is the third. The Major Scale is known by its Minor third.

#### CHAPTER VIII.

Melodics.-Transposition of the Scale.

**36.** When the scale is based on C, it is said to be in its natural position. The pitch of the scale may be changed, and when any other pitch than C is taken as one of the scale, it is said to be Transposed.

\$7. In transposing the scale its proper order of intervals must be preserved by the use of the intermediate tones.

38. First transposition of the scale by Fifths, from C to G. All the tones, which constitute the key of C, will be found in the key of G, with the exception of F.

39. To preserve the proper order of intervals between six and seven, and between seven and sight in this transposition, it is necessary to take the tone F-sharp as seven in the new key.

40. The sign of F-sharp is placed at the beginning of the staff, immediately after the clef, and is called the Signature. The signature of the key of G is one or F-sharp. The signature of the key of C is said to be natural, as there are no intermediate tones used in that key.



Norm.—The pupil may sak the question, why Fg is used. Answer: In the key  $\[ \] A$  C there are no fists and sharps used in playing that scale on the Piano or Organ. While in the key of 6, in order to preserve the same order of intervals as secur in the key of 0, the tone Fg is used instead of F.

NOTE.—Transposition affects the instrument only. The scale is the same to the singer, with its various intervals, no matter what the pitch may be. If the teacher has given his pupils practice in the scale of C with its various intervals, the bugbear of transposition will vanish, for it is the same to the valce whether pitched high or low.



TABULAR VIEW OF TRANSPOSITION BY FIFTHS.

Key of G, signature one sharp or F#

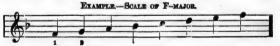
Key of D, signature two sharps or F# and C#

Key of A, signature three sharps or F#, C# and G#.
Key of E, signature four sharps or F#, C#, G# and D#.

Key of B. signature five sharps or Fit. Cit. Cit. Dit and Att.

TRANSPOSITION BY FOURTHS.

41. To preserve the proper order of intervals between three and four, and four and five in this transposition, it is necessary to take E<sub>2</sub> as four in the new key. B<sub>3</sub> is therefore the signature of the key of F.



TABULAR VIEW OF TRANSPOSITION BY FOURTHS.

Key of F, signature one flat or Bb.

Key of Bo, signature two flats or Bo and Eo.

Key of E2, signature three flats or B2, E2 and A2.

Key of Ab, signature four flats or Bb, Eb, Ab and Db.

Key of Db, signature five flats or Bb, Ep, Ab, Db and Gb

1. calle 2. The 8. uend 4. swell 5.

The

calle

cated

mann 46 thus: 47 sung

48. chara 49. writte 50.

•			
•-			
÷			
		•	
n-fe	ur	žve.	
		•_	
0		0	_
			_
	-		
_			
_	_		

e and four.

b,	as	four	ın

#### CHAPTER IX.

#### Dunamics .- Power of Tones.

3. I	here are five principal degrees of Power a	s follows:
1.	Very softPianissimo	Abbreviation
2	SoftPiano	es 10
3.	Medium Mezzo	
4.	LoudForte	
5.	Very loudFortissimo	" If

#### CHAPTER X.

#### Dunamics. - Form of Tones.

- 43. There are six principal forms of tones, as follows:
- 1. A tone begun, continued and ended with an equal degree of force is called an Organ tone. The Organ tone is indicated thus : :
- 2. A tone beginning soft and gradually increasing to loud called Cresomdo. The crescendo is indicated thus:
- 3. A tone beginning loud and gradually diminishing to soft, called Diminuendo. The diminuendo or decrescendo is indicated thus:
- 4. The union of the crescendo and the diminuendo, called the Swell. The swell is indicated thus:
- 5. A very sudden or instantaneous crescendo, called the Pressure-tone. The pressure-tone is indicated thus: <
- 6. A tone struck very suddenly and forcibly, and instantly diminished, called an Explosive Tone, or Sforzando or Forzando. The sforzando is indicated thus: >

#### CHAPTER XI.

#### Miscellaneous Characters.

- 44. When a passage is performed in a close, smooth, gliding manner, it is said to be Leguto ( ).
- 43. When a passage is performed in a pointed, distinct, and articulate manner, it is said to be Staccate (1 1 1).
- 46. A less degree of staccato is called Marcato, and is marked thus: (. . . .).
- 47. A character, called a Tie, is used to show how many notes are to be sung to one syllable. It is also used to denote the legato style ( ).
- 48. When a note or rest is to be prolonged beyond its usual time, a character called a Pause, is placed over or under it (a).
- written (
- 50. The Direct (E) is sometimes used at the end of a staff, to show on singing. what degree of the following staff the first note is placed.

#### CHAPTER XII.

#### Dunamics.--Expression of Words and Miscellaneous Directions.

- 51. Syncope. When a tune commences on an unaccented part of a measure, and is continued on an accented part of a measure, the accent is inverted; such a tone is called a Syncope or a Syncopatro Town and the note representing it is called a SYNCOPATED NOTE.
- Norm 1.—Syncope, from two Greek words, signifying "to cut into," or "to cut off." A syncope cuts into, or breaks up, or contradicts the regular order of accent.
- cute suco, or crease up, or contrasticts ofe regular order of accent.

  Nors 2.—While it is important that rhythmic accent should be observed, its constant mechanical or drum-like recurrance is stiff, ungraceful, and requisive to good taste. Such an accent belongs mostly to music of an inferior character, or to that which makes its appeal to the more external sense. Rhetorical accent or emphasis, or that which belongs to emotion, expression, or to poetical thoughts or ideas, on the contrary, is essential to a stateful or appropriate performance, and should receive much attention. The common rules for accent are therefore liable to many exceptions.
- 52. The vowel sounds only should be prolonged in singing. The voice dwells on these alone, so they should be delivered with accuracy, and carefully sustained without being changed. The organs of sound should be kent in one position, while sustaining the tone, and no change should be allowed with the lips, teeth, tongue or throat, or even the body, until the sound is finished.
- 53. A distinct articulation is entirely dependent upon the manner in which the consonants are delivered. These should be produced in a quick. smart manner, and with great precision. Neglect in this respect is the great cause of indistinctness in singing.
- 54. Accent is equally important in singing or speaking. If the poetry is regular in its construction, and properly adapted to the music, the accentuation of the two will correspond. If not, as far as consistent, the musical secent must be made to conform to the poetic.
- In accent we are governed by two laws, the one strictly mechanical, the other based upon common sense, . The mechanical accent in a two part measure, is a regularly recurring stress, upon the first part of the measure. In a three part measure, upon the first part of the measure. In a four part measure, there are two accents, one on the first part of the measure, and the other on the third part of the measure, the first accent being almost twice as strong as the second. The word heavy is used in describing the first accent, the word light describing the second. The words primary and secondary are also used in this connection.
- In the six part measure the heavy accent occurs on the first part of the measure, the light on the fourth part of the measure. The mechanical law should be taught as thoroughly by the teacher as the beating of time or the marking the parts of the measure by motions of the hand. The common-sense law should be taught when the words and music are com-49. A Brace is used to connect the staves on which the different parts are bined, and then, those words and syllables of words, which are more or less emphatic in reading or speaking, should receive a greater or less accept in
  - EE. Posses, both grammatical and rhetorical, are also essential to good

ing note, as in the following example:



56. Emphasis.—Emphatic words should be given with greater or less power (often with sf.) without reference to rhythmic accent. In common psalmody its application is difficult, from the frequent want of a proper adaptation of the poetry to the music. The effect of emphasis may often be increased by a momentary pause (see 55.)

37. The mouth should, in general, be freely opened. It is very common for singers not to open their mouths sufficiently wide so as to give a free and full passage to the sound.

58. DIRECTIONS IN REGARD TO TAKING BREATH.

1. In taking breath, make as little noise as possible.

2. Let it be done quickly, and without any change in the position of the mouth.

3. Never breathe between the different syllables of the same word.

4. Where several notes come together to one syllable, do not breathe between them, except in long running passages, where it cannot be avoided,

5. Words intimately connected, as the article and its noun, the preposition and its noun, should not be seperated by taking breath.

6. The practice of always breathing at a particular part of the measure, should be avoided.

7. Take breath only when necessary.

8. Exercises on the explosive tone (ft) will assist in acquiring the habit of necessary that the vowels should receive their proper sounds.

fullness, firmness and certainty.

1. A tone is Purs when free from all hissing and huskiness.

vocal organs.

without change, and perfectly controlled by the performer. The following emotion. Hence the just preference, in the singing of sacred music, for the are faults, vis :

singing. When necessary, they must be obtained by shortening the preced- | 1. Striking below the proper sound and sliding up to it, as from Five to Eight, etc.

2. A wavering or trembling of the voice.

3. A change just at the close of a tone, produced by a careless relaxation of the organs, which should always be held firm in the proper position, until the sound ceases.

60. To Correct Faults.-When the teacher discovers a fault, let him first imitate it himself, and afterwards give the true method. It is not enough to simply say that a fault exists, but the teacher must exhibit it by his own performance, until the pupil obtains a clear perception of it, and knows how to avoid it.

61. In singing, try to enter into the spirit of the words. Avoid a heavy unfeeling, machine-like style of performance, cultivating that which comes from the heart, having some character and soul in it, and appropriate to both words and music. The composer furnishes the inanimate form, and it depends upon the performer whether that form shall live, and take hold of the effections and feelings of others—producing the effects for which music was designed.

Note.—It is a very common fault for singers to change the tonic sounds, and dwell, not on the radical, but on the vanish or closing sound; thus a becomes e, and obscomes o, etc. In the word great, for example, instead of dwelling steadily upon the vowel sound a, the singer change it to e, and that which should be grea - t, becomes grea - e - t, so also in the syllable applied to Two; let it be Ra instead of Ra e - t.

#### CHAPTER XII

#### Pronunciation and Articulation.-The Voice.

62. Pronunciation in singing is subjected to the same rules as in speech, Good pronunciation consists in giving to each syllable the sound which belongs to it; but as syllables have generally more force and duration when sung, and as defects become thus more striking, more care is necessary to follow the directions given in grammer, for the formation of each syllable. The rolling of the R, or the hissing of the S, must be avoided; but it is very

63. We would advise pupils to articulate rather extravagantly in study; 59. QUALITY OF TONE.—The essential qualities of a good tone are purity, for then if in singing before people they lose a little of their precision, they will still have enough to do well.

64. Vocal music, of a sacred character, is properly allowed the same 2. A tone is Full when it is delivered by a free and natural use of the liberty which is conceded in the language of poetry, with regard to the use of style of pronunciation which is obsolete, for common purposes, but 3 and 4 A tone is firm and certain which, when correctly given, is held appropriate in the expression of deep, solemn, grand, or lotty effects of pronunciation of the word Amen, with a broad, as in arm: thus, ah-men,

tim be injuphy pra you con the

com T teac In

teac

The

long diap bene from the f bine and h physi will c by th trach in the into modif assist gener muscu abdon

one to canno the su pitch given

#### THE VOICE

65. The voice is the most beautiful of all instruments, and at the same time the most delicate. In order to preserve it, excesses of all kinds must be avoided. The use of tobacco, alcoholic stimulants, ale or lager beer, are injurious in the extreme. The cultivation of the vocal organs or muscles is physiologically the same as the cultivation of the muscles of the arm. Daily practice is necessary, but do not sing too long at a time; leave off before you are fatigued. The length of time for study depends entirely upon the condition of the organs, and the strength of the individual.

With time, patience, and the assistance or direction of a teacher who has the true system of voice-training, persons with voices below mediocre may become excellent singers.

There is truly but one method, and but few who really understand how to teach it.

#### RESPIRATION.

In singing, a tone is breath vocalized; how important, then, that the teacher and pupil should pay great attention to the subject of Respiration. The use of the voice depends very largely upon respiratory action. From long experience the writer has found that a combined action of the from the throat. The diaphragm is the great respirating muscle and forms terms rarely so. the floor (so to speak) of the lungs and the ceiling of the stomach. Combine its action with the abdominal muscles, and you have the most perfect and healthful manner of respiration; in order to sing well, one must be well physically, hence the necessity of cultivating such habits of respiration as will conduce to a healthy state of the vocal organs. The voice is produced by the air coming in contact (in its passage from the lungs through the trachea or windpipe) with muscles called the vocal chords which are situated the lower part of the female voice. This is found in the middle of the in the larynx (known as Adam's Apple). This vocalized air is then received plane-forte key-board, and is called the "middle C." The octave below into the Pharynx (the back part of the throat) which is the principal middle C having 132 vibrations per second, is written small C. The next modifier of the tone. The soft-palate, mouth, lips, tongue, teeth, etc., also octave, 66 vibrations, is sung only by men having exceptionally low voices. assist in the modification of the tone. The natural quality of the voice is The octave above the middle C has 528 vibrations. The next octave above. generally intense and clear. Use as little breath as possible. Avoid all muscular exertion in the throat. Remember that the diaphragm with the abdominal muscles should perform the principal part of the labor.

#### HINTS TO THE TEACHER.

The order in which the different topics are presented is not imperative, as one topic cannot be finished without introducing some other. The teacher cannot proceed far in the subject of Melodics with profit to the pupil unless the subject of Rhythmics is introduced, and it is equally certain that neither pitch or time lessons can be judiciously to ught without attention being than the key-note, that sound should be traced from the key-note, and then given to the use of the voice and a correct style of singing. The teacher in distinctly sung as the starting note, before commencing the exercise.

his first lesson may give a short analysis of sound. Sound is a sensation resulting from certain vibrations or sound waves in the atmosphere: these sound waves being generated by some vibrating or moving body: as any substance thrown in the smooth water, at one point, sends waves as the result across its surface. Sounds are classified as Musical and Noise.

The sound waves in noise are confused and irregular, in musical sounds they are symmetrical and follow each other at uniform distance. The pitch of musical sounds depends on the length of the sound wave. Long waves produce low tones, short waves high tones; these results are attained by the slowness or quickness of motion of the vibrating body.

The peculiar quality of sound produced by any instrument or voice is called its timbre.

Sound waves of the same length may differ in their intensity or force. hence the different degress of loudness in sounds.

Melody is a succession of single sounds-In Harmony several sounds are heard at once-for instance the Triad, 1, 3, 5,

The starting point of the scale series, is known as the Tonic or Key-note. Two in the scale is called (in Harmony) technically the Super-Tonic. Three the Mediant. Four the Sub-Dominant, Five is called the Dominant. Six the diaphragm with the abdominal muscles is the most practical, healthful and Sub-Mediant. Seven the Leading-Note or Sub-Tonic. Eight also bears the beneficial. The Respiratory action should be removed as far as possible name of Tonic. The term Tonic or Key-note is frequently used, the other

> We cannot refrain from urging the teacher to remember the necessity for constant scale practice, in the development of the sense of tune.

> The absolute pitch of sounds is determined by the actual number of vibrations in a second of time. For instance a sound whose vibrations are 254 in a second, is found to be in the upper part of the male voice, and in 1056 vibrations, and is only reached by women and sometimes boys having remarkably high voices. The middle C being reached by all voices occupies a position between the two staves, its line being the first added line above the lower staff, and the first added line below the upper staff.

> A dot placed after a note or rest increases the value of the note one half of its former value. The second dot adds half as much as the first. Thus a double-dotted quarter note, is equal to seven sixteenths.

> In commencing an exercise the pith or key-note should be distinctly given by the teacher, and where the exercise commences with some other sound

Five to elaxation

ion, until t, let him It is not ibit it by of it, and

a heavy ch comes opriate to rm, and it ke hold of ich music

ol, not on the

in speech. which betion when cessary to h syllable. ut it is very

y in study ; cision, they

d the same to the use poses, but effects of isic, for the ah-men.

#### PRACTICAL EXERCISES.

In commencing with No. 1, the following things are supposed to be practically understood:

- practically understood:

  1. Measures and parts of measures—Portions of time.

  2. Counting and beating time—Indicating measures.

  3. Signs of measures, or written measures—Spaces between bars.

  4. Bars—Boundaries of written measures.

  5. Notes (four kinds)—Representing the relative length of tones.

  6. Rests—Indicating silence.

  7. The scale—A regular succession of tones.

  8. The staff—Representing the scale, or relative pitch.

  9. The letters—Designating absolute pitch.

  10. Clefs—Showing the position of the scale as written upon the staff.





B







6

Norm every le of one ; of the s means





Mus. Doc.









1

•

•

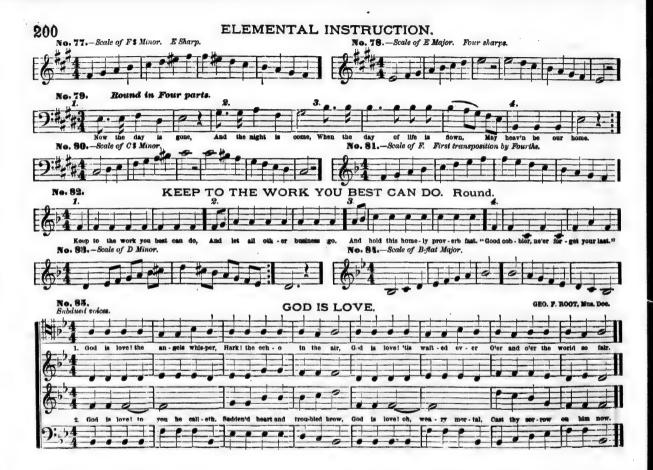
: 0 - com



. Mus. Doc.

May.







your last."

fair.

---





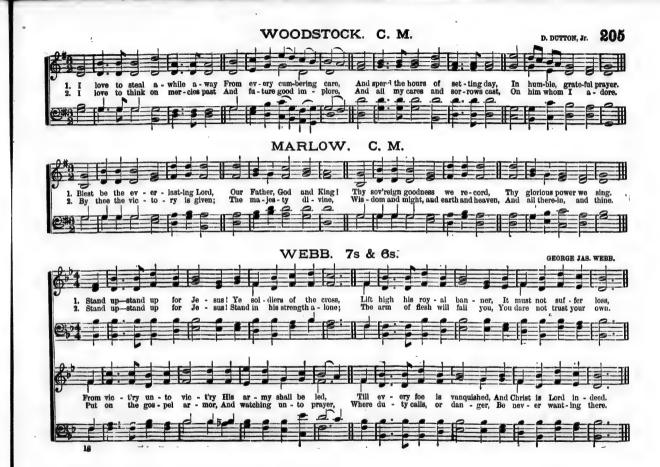
si, do. and this.

re, do. to blame.

ay dead !

is strong.





J. HATTON.

is King t k his praise.

orian Chant, ASON.

your song.

IRL READ.

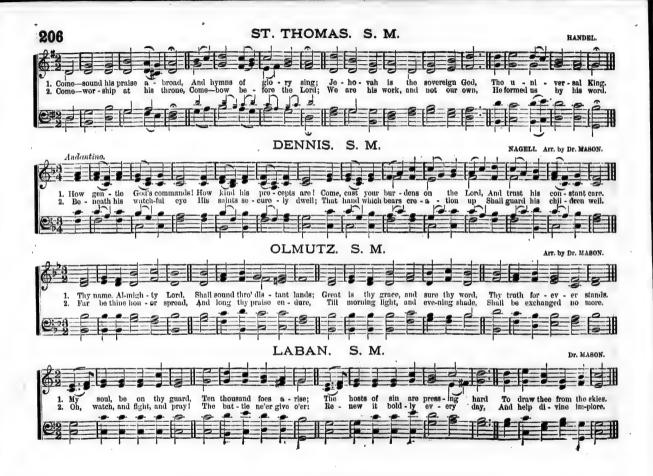
a - vel - er.

avenly land.

COLIVER.

l di-vine. ver of sin.

nown no more.



## EXPLANATION OF MUSICAL TERMS.

-----

A. An Italian preposition, meaning, in, for, at, with, &c. Accelerando. Increasing the time faster and yet more fast. Adayio, or Adaio. Slow.
Adapio Assai, or Adolto. More slow, or very slow.
Ad Libitum. At pleasnre, especially regarding time.
Affettsee. Tender and affecting. Adajio Assai, or Molto. More slow, or very slow. Ad Libitum. At pleasure, especially regarding time. Affettusee. Tender and affecting. Agiato. In an agitated manner. Alla Capella. In Church style. Allegro: Fast. Allegro Assai. Faster. Allegro Manon Troppe. Fast, but not too fast. Assable. In an amiable manner, affectionately. Amateur. One who practices music for pleasure. Amateur. One who practices music for pleasure. Amateur. One who practices music for pleasure. Andaster. Tender, distinct, and rather slow, yet connected. Andaste. Tander, distinct, and rather slow, yet connected. Andaste. On Moo. Movement quicker than Andante. Andaste. On Foo. Andaste. Andaste. Somewhat faster than Andaste. Andaste. Alla and energed. Antaphone. Music anny by alternate choirs. Article. Bold and energed. Article. Alla and energed. Alla and energe

more.

e skies.

Da Capo al Fine. From the beginning to the end.
Da Capo al Segno. Repeat from the sign.
Declamando. In the style of declamation.
Decraceando. Diminishing, decreasing.
Devocione. Devotional, devontly.
Dilettante. A lover of the arts in general, or a lover of music.
Dotece. Soft, smooth and delicate.
Dotect. Monraful. Doloroso. In a soft and pathetic style. E. And.
Riegante. Elegance.
Encore. More, (give us more).
Encycle, or Con Encycle. With energy.
Encycle, or Con Encycle.
Fin, or Finale. The end.
Fine, Fin, or Finale. The end.
Fine, Fin, or Finale. The end.
Fingues A composition which repeats or sustains, in its several parts throughout, the subject with which it commences, and which is often led off by some one of its parts.
Finguesta. A little fingue.
Graves. A very slow, grave and solemn movement.
Impressario. A manager or conductor of concerts and operas. E. And. Grave. A very stow, grave and soletin movement.

Impressario. A manager or conductor of concerts and operas.

Lachrimoso. Monraful, tenriul.

Lamentevole, Lamentando, Lamentabile. Mournfully. Large. Slow. Larghette. Slow, but not so slow as Large. Larghissimo. Extremely slow. Legato. Close, smooth and gliding manner. Lento, or Lentamente. Slow. Lentando. Gradually slower and softer. Mu. But. Maestoso. With dignity and unjesty.

Maestos Di Capella Chapel master, or conductor of church music. music.

Marcato. In strong and marked style.

Moderato Moderately, in moderate time.

Molto. Much or very.

Molto Vec. With a very full voice.

Mordente. A trill or shuce.

Morendo. Gradually dying away.

Mosso. Motion.

Mother Mothers With movement. Not Troppo. Not too fast.

Orchesta. A company or band of instrumental performers, also that part of a theatre occupied by the band. Pastorale. Applied to soft rural movements generally written in 12-8 time.

Pastorale. Soft.

Pin. More.

Piu Mosso. With more motion, faster.

Pizzicato. Snapping the violin string with the fingers. Poco. A little.
Poco a Poco. Little by little, gradually. Portamento. The manner of carrying the voice from one tone to another. Preceion. Conductor, leader of congregation.
Presto. Fast.
Prestizmo. Very fast.
Rallentando. Slower and softer by degrees.
Rectination. A speaking manner of performance, in the style of recitative. Of recitative. Musical recitation.

Rinforzando, Rinf., Rinforzo. Suddenly increasing in power.

Ritardando. Slower and slower by degrees. Semplice. Chaste, simple.

Sempre. Throughout, always; as Sempre Forte—loud through-Senza. Without; as Senza Organo-without the organ. Sforzando, Sforzato. With strong force of emphasis, ratidiv diminishing. Siciliana. A movement of light, graceful character in 6 or 12-8 time. Smorendo, Smorzando. To gradually diminish in Leguto man-ner. (See Morendo). Soure, Souvemento. Sweet, sweetly. (See Dolce). Source. Souremento. Sweet, aweetly. (See Doles Solfragio. A vocal exercise for solfraing. Solo. For a single voice or instrument. Sotto. Under, below.
Sotto Voce. With subdued voice. Spirito. Spirit.
Staccato. Short, detached, distinct. State or Tacet. Silent, or be silent. Tarde. Tarde. Tace, or Tacet. Silent, or be silent.
Tardo. Slow. Without chods.
Tanto Slow. Without chods.
Tempo. Time. Tempo a Fracere—time at pleasure.
Tem, Tento. Hold on. (See Sostemito).
Tutti. The whole, full chorus or orrhestra.
Un. A as Un Foco—a little.
Fa. Ge on, as Ya Cresento—continue to increase. Va. Go on; as Va Crescuido—continue to increase Verse. Same as Solo. Vigorose. Bold, energetic. Vigorose. Bold, energetic. Vistacs. Quick and closerful. Virtuose. A proficient in art. Focs di Petto. The chest voice. Vocs di Tetta. The head voice. Vocs di Tetta. The head voice. Vocs Sola. Votce alone, without accompaniment. Volt Subto. Turn over quickly.

## INDEX.

ANTHEMS, PAGE.		METRE TUNES.	SOLO'S WITH CHORUSES AND TRIO'S.
Arise, o Lord		Alice. 78 37	Home of my heart
Beloved if our heart	The gates of song	Barber. L. M	I'm waiting love
Blessed be the name of the Lord 10	The Indian Maid 106	Beyond the smiling	My father lies drunk 1 My far off home
Bow down thine ear 6	The May Bells	Burn am. L. M 109	Sad memories
God is our refuge 118	The Midnight moon 48	Come, oh come. C. M	Sighing for thee
God save the Queen	The old clock on the stairs	Contrite Heart. C. M	Sisters of Mercy. (Trio.)
If thou Lord shouldst mark	The Singin Skewl (Comic.) 128	Dear Comrade Soldiers, 8s & 7s	When o'er the distant hills
Trust ye in the mighty God 20	The Sleighing Party 86 The Tattlers 60	Delaware. L. M. or 8s & 4s	
We wait for thy loving kindness 58		Duke St. L. M	FIRST LINES OF HYMNS.  Awake our souls, away our fears
Zion Awake 172	Verdant Fields 28	Drawing nearer my home 148	Beyond the smiling and the weeping 1
	FOUR PART SONGS.	East Bridgeport. 8s & 7s 140	Riest he the Everlasting Lord 9
GLEES.	Angels listen while she speaks 82	Evening Prayer. 7s	Breathe Holy Spirit from above
All's for the best	Bring me my harp	Greenwood. S. M	Come, oh come with thy broken heart 1
Angels whisper 208	Dream no longer maiden fair	Hamburg, L. M	Come sound his praise abroad
Daughter of Error 142	Farewell, Farewell	Huntington, S. M	Dear comrade soldiers of the cross 1
Farewell to Winter 171	Katie Strang149	I'm s Pilgrim. (Irreg::lar.)	Drawing nearer my home 1
From the Tower 202	Lily Bells		Give to our God immortal praise 2
Gaily our boat glides	Mother, Sweet Mother 48	Laban. S. M	Hall sacred truth whose piercing ray: 16 How gentle God's commands 26
God is love 200	O why left I my hame 165	North Pelham. C, M	I love to steal awhile away 2
Hark ! the summer birds 4	Sweet and Low	Olmutz. S. M	I'm a p!igrim and I'm a stranger 1
Harvest Home	The Angel of Dream	Rest. C. M. (Double.)	If on a quiet sea
In the meadow 43	The Cottage Rose 50	Shenherd, C. M	My soul be on thy guard
Johnny ( Round.) 198	The sweetest of flowers	St. Thomas. S. M	Oh for that tenderness of heart
Keep to the work	Why waileth the wind		Oh God our help in ages past
Lend a hand, 5	why waneth the wind	The time attended ment of a range to the time to a	Oh where shall rest be found
March Song 199	GLEES FOR MALE VOICES.	Webb. 7s & 6s	O, thou from whom all goodness flows
Merrily Row. 128 Morning Papers ( Round.) 196		Windham, L. M 904	Saviour breathe an evening blessing 1 So let our lips and lives express
Nearer home	Come dearest with me	Windsor. C. M	Stand up, stand up for Jesus
Now away, no longer stay 112	Gently, gently wake the song 105	Zion. L. M	Sweet land of rest for thee I sigh
O'er the calm and sparkling waters 25	Now the Bells 111	2020	The Lord is King, lift up thy voice 2 There is a caim for those that weep 1
Pleasant memories 55	Oh how lovely 44	CHANTS.	There is a place of sacred rest
Sing together (Round)	Sara-neighed. (Comic.) 89	Come to me	Tis the blessed hour of prayer 1 To thy pastures fair and large
Sleighing song	Stars of the summer night 8	He was desnised 160	Thy name Almighty God 2
Spring is coming 198	The Bridal Party 57	Humble Devotion 180	Un to the fields where angels lie 10
The Carnovale 152	The Stars shine bright		Weary as with closing eye
The Clover		The Lord's Prayer	Zion awake, thy strength renew
	**** **** *** *** *** *** *** *** ***	1 404 1100 00 0000000000000000000000000	

.......... 94 

# **COSPEL HYMNS AND SACRED SONGS**

## By SANKEY, BLISS, McGRANAHAN and STEBBINS.

AUTHORIZED CANADIAN EDITION.

											(3	051	E.R.T.	11 )	INT	NB	NO.	1.											
A	2.	111 -	į t	\ <u>\ \ D</u>	W-080		finted s loands						80-30 -0-35		3. 4.			ONL	Y. Lint Clat										
											G	OSI	PEL	HY	1M	NS	No.	2.											
В	1.	MUS	dC.	γΣĐ	WORD		finted ( Boards						80 30 0 35		3. 4.			ONLA	, Tirt Garl	id i	Cover							80	
											G	OSI	PEL	HY	M	NS	No.	3.											
C	1.	WUS	ic.	/NĐ	WOED		Finted Jourds						80 30 0 35		3. 4.	11 (	RDS	ONLA	r Tud Clay	ed h .	Cover							\$0 0	05 07
											(	ios	PEL	H	YM	NS	No	. 4.											
11.	e an	1491	ident	that	the mar	ay ti utan	ion(Satu	is whi	a has	e use	l with	deli	ght ai	nd pr mgs o	ofit i	the I	lyun EY,	s in th McGR	e first i	lac AN	& Serie	es, wi	li glac	lly w	elcon	ie thi	s fourth	issue	
D		WI S		171)	W 01(1)		limited to loggeds .				. 7		su 30 u 35		3. 4.	WO	RDS	ONLY	Tinte Cloth	1 (	overs							80	
									G	OSP	ELI	HY.	MNS	N.	OS.	18	: 2,	in On	e Boo	k.									
	1,	VII S	1	Sb	Words	<. B	ourd-						60 65		-1	WO	RDS	0.844	, Boat	ds .								80 1	25
_									G	OSP	EL I	IYI	MNS						e Boo										
G	1.	MUS	10	ND	WORD	s. 1	hourds																					80 1	24
									GO	SPE	L H	V M	NS.	Nos					ne Bo										
	1	VII s	de	1.5.11	Word	15 1	Little																					80	-111
Н	2.	.1.		4-	*******		alt Edg						1 25			** **	16174	O.HI.I	, Cp.()									. 247	217
•	CO	MB	IN	ED	EDI	TI	ON-	-Ai	n edit	ion of CHOS	Gospe ing an	el Hy obje	ynans, ection	part	la ou	e to	three ged :	in one	hook, their a	wit	h the	duplic al use	ates l	eft ou	t, a	nd nur	mbered	con-	
	1 1	11810	1.1	D B	ORDS.			r					0 60		6.	M o	RDS	0217	. Pare	rC	over							50	10
J	1					Pour							0.70				4	•	Boate	h.					1.00				
:	1.				(		it .						1 00		5				Cloti									0	
	1.						Toned	. Гарс	Gilt	Edge			1 25		10,				Larg	c 1;	ype, D	oards loth						. 0	
			ON	1211	NED E	erit				4.0			1.0000	mmo	date	on or	tho	er ulaa											
	1				WORDS																							80	o(1)
K		31 ( 3)			WORD.		ibth. G									On		or Late	Cloth									. 0	
										-																			
																													. 111

### HEART AND VOICE.

y collection of New Prayer Meeting and Sunday School Music.

Prior. 35 Cents.

### OUR GLAD HOSANNA.

The latest Sunday School Book of Song. A large selection of the gems of many Books. Price, 35 Conts. INS.

80 05 ..... 80 05 0 07

.... \$0 05 ..... 0 07

e this fourth issue  $\begin{array}{c} 80.05 \\ 0.07 \end{array}$ 

... . . . . 80 (2)

...... 80 198

d numbered con-

50 10 0.15

0 20 0 20 0 25

ne Book. 80 20 0 15

YA.